

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1972-73)

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

[Action taken by Government on the Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 9th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1968-69 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, University Grants Commission and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.]



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THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (1972-73)
PRESENTED TO THE LOK SABHA ON 21.12.1972.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1972-73)

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SECRETARIAT

Shri B. B. Tewari—Deputy Secretary.

Shri T. R. Krishnamachari—Under Secretary.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, as authorised by the Committee, do present on their behalf this Fifty Fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, University Grants Commission and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

2. On the 6th June, 1972 an 'Action Taken' Sub-Committee was appointed to scrutinise the replies received from Government in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee in their earlier Reports. The Sub-Committee was constituted with the following Members:

Shri B. S. Murthy—*Convener*

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 2. Shri Ramsahai Pandey | } <i>Members</i> |
| 3. Shri M. Anandam | |
| 4. Shrimati Savitri Shyam | |
| 5. Shri H. M. Patel | |
| 6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav | |
| 7. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad | |

3. The Action Taken Sub-Committee of the Public Accounts Committee (1972-73) considered and adopted this Report at their sitting held on the 23rd November, 1972. The Report was finally adopted by the Public Accounts Committee on the 6th December, 1972.

4. For facility of reference the main conclusions/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report. A statement showing the summary of the main recommendations/observations of the Committee is appended to the Report.

5. The Committee place on record their appreciation of the assistance rendered to them in this matter by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

NEW DELHI;
December 6, 1972.
Agrahayana 15, 1894 (S).

ERA SEZHIYAN,
Chairman,
Public Accounts Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1. This Report deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1968-69 relating to the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, University Grants Commission and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

1.2. Replies to all the recommendations contained in the Report have been received from Government.

1.3. The Action Taken Notes/Statements on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in the Report have been categorised under the following heads:—

- (i) *Recommendations/observations that have been accepted by Government.*

S. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5-6, 8, 9-12, 13, 14-16 and 17-20.

- (ii) *Recommendations/observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply.*

S. Nos. 24-25.

- (iii) *Recommendations/observations/replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.*

S. No. 23.

- (iv) *Recommendations/observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies.*

S. Nos. 3, 7, 21-22.

1.4. The Committee hope that the final replies in respect of those recommendations to which only interim replies have so far been furnished, will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.

1.5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by Government on some of the recommendations.

Unsatisfactory functioning of Rural Institutes—paragraphs 1.32, 1.54 and 1.74 (S. Nos. 1, 3 and 6)

1.6. Commenting on the unsatisfactory functioning of 14 Rural Institutes set up for the purpose of providing higher education to rural youth, the Committee made the following observations in paragraph 1.32:—

“The Committee are perturbed to observe that the admissions have decreased over the years rendering a good number of seats vacant in all the 14th Rural Institutes. In 1969-70, as many as 573 seats were vacant against the total seating capacity of 4,400 bringing the percentage of vacant seats to 13 as against 9 in 1966-67. The total enrolment in 1970-71 was 3,721 which was even less than the total admissions of 3,827 during 1969-70. This is indicative of the fact that the rural youth is not very enthusiastic about the existing Rural Institutes. Inadequate enrolment has resulted not only in high teacher pupil ratio but has also raised steeply *per capita* expenditure (1,182 in 1968-69 against 932 in 1966-67). The Committee feel that the situation is unsatisfactory and calls for remedial measures to be taken early to improve the functioning of these Rural Institutes so as to make them more popular with and useful to the rural population.”

1.7. In their reply dated the 22nd February, 1972 the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) have stated:

“This problem had been under consideration of the National Council for Rural Higher Education. The Council set up a Committee in November, 1967 to review the progress of the scheme of Rural Higher Education and suggest ways and means for improving its working. This Committee submitted its report in October, 1969. The Committee *inter-alia* recommended that the Rural Institutes should be allowed to be affiliated to the universities in which region they are situated, if they opt to do so. In accordance with this recommendation, which was accepted by the National Council, 7 Rural Institutes have so far been affiliated to their neighbouring universities in respect of their non-engineering courses. 5 more Rural Institutes are in the process of affiliation. The Civil and Rural Engineering Course in 7 out of 8 Rural Institutes has also been affiliated to the respective State Board of Technical Education. With these affiliations, the func-

tioning of Rural Institutes is expected to improve, leading to increase in enrolment."

1.8. The Committee note that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Review Committee, 7 Rural Institutes have, so far affiliated themselves to the neighbouring universities and 5 more are in the process of affiliation. They would like Government to take necessary steps to expedite affiliation of the remaining five Rural Institutes to their neighbouring universities.

1.9. Referring to the performance of the training-cum-production centre at Rural Institute, Udaipur, the Committee made the following observation in paragraph 1.54 (S. No. 3):—

"The Committee are unhappy to note that the performance of the training-cum-production centre started in March, 1961 in the Rural Institute, Udaipur, has not been satisfactory. According to the Secretary, Ministry of Education the intention in starting the Production-cum-training centre was to give some kind of incentive to the trainees or students who study in the Rural Institute but unfortunately the orientation was more in terms of production rather than in terms of training, and that is why it has not succeeded." The Committee are surprised to hear that the centre remained without a technical person incharge after the first Manager had gone away. The supervisory staff and workers also had no training or experience in the use of wood-working machines installed at the centre. The Committee note that a Review Committee set up by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs and the Randhawa Committee appointed by the National Council for Rural Higher Education have examined the working of the Production-cum-Training Centre at Udaipur, Amaravati and Gandhigram and have suggested measures for improvement. The Committee feel that either Pilot Training-cum-Production Centre at Udaipur should be pressed into service to train students in productive vocation or wound up to save avoidable expenditure, the equipment and machinery being transferred to other centres at Amravati and Gandhigram if these can be put to productive use there."

1.10. The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) have offered the following remarks in their action taken note dated 22nd February, 1972:

"The Executive Committee of the Vidya Bhawan Society set up a Committee of experts to go into the working of the

Production Centre at the Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute and suggest a scheme for its working. The Executive Committee in its meeting held in January, 1972, considered the question of running the Production Centre. The Committee appointed another expert Committee to suggest some arrangements for running the Centre successfully. This Committee is at present going into the details. Efforts are also being made to increase the production at the Centre."

1.11. The Committee note that an Expert Committee has been appointed by the Vidya Bhawan Society to suggest some arrangements for running the Pilot Training-cum-Production Centre at Udaipur successfully and that it is at present going into the details. The Committee would like to be informed of the findings of the expert committee and action taken thereon.

Construction of a college building and its science block by the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust, Delhi—paragraphs 2.34 to 2.36 (S.No. 17—19)

1.12. While commenting on the irregularities in the utilization of grants made by the University Grants Commission for construction of a college building and its science block by the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust, the Committee made the following observations in paragraphs 2.34 to 2.36:—

"2.34. The Committee are unhappy at the way the grants made by the University Grants Commission for the construction of a college and its science block by the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust has been utilized. Although the formal agreement for the work in phase I was executed between the Trust and the contractor on 16-9-64, the work had actually commenced earlier during June, 1964. The Committee were informed that the college building and the science block have since been completed and the college was in full swing. Yet the completion certificate in respect of the college building and the audited accounts have not been submitted. This is because no time limit for completion of the work is at the present laid down when grants are made by the University Grants Commission."

"2.35. The special audit of the accounts pertaining to the construction of the buildings at the instance of the University

Grants Commission pointed out several irregularities. As suggested by the AGCR the examination of the construction of the building was carried out by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission. The Chief Technical Examiner has made his observations on the various aspects of the whole case, *e.g.*, absence of any written agreement between the Trust authorities on the one hand and the Contractor and the architect on the other, payment of higher rates in Phase III than in Phase I & II, on test checking of measurements of work which were recorded on unbound measurement sheets, by the architect and the other acts of omission and commission on his part and the excess payment of Rs. 32,963 on account of various reasons made to the contractor etc."

"2.36. The Committee would urge that speedy action should be taken by the University Grants Commission on the Report of the C.T.E. They would like to be informed of the steps taken by the University Grants Commission to get refund from the Trust Authorities of the excess payment made to the contractor. Suitable action should also be taken against the Architect for acts of omission and commission."

1.13. In their reply dated 15-5-1972, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) have stated:

"The University Grants Commission has noted the observation of the PAC on prescribing of time limit for completion of building work. The Commission, in consultation with the C.F.W.D., have now prescribed a time schedule for the grantee-institutions to serve as guide lines for completion of building work. A copy of the time-schedule is attached (pp. 37-38). The irregularities regarding the commencement of work before the execution of the agreement in respect of Phase I of the college building has been brought to the notice of the college. It has been instructed to avoid such irregularities in future.

The College has been asked to submit the following documents in respect of the construction of the Science Block and the College Building:

1. Completion Cost documents in the prescribed proforma.
2. Audited Statement of Accounts.

3. Completion Certificate from the CPWD in the prescribed proforma.

The College has since submitted the Completion Cost documents and audited statement of accounts in respect of the Science Block which are under scrutiny. The remaining documents listed above are still awaited. The matter is being pursued. The relevant extracts of the report of the Chief Technical Examiner pointing out various irregularities have been sent to the college for necessary action.

The excess payment of Rs. 32,963.00 made to the contractor by the college has been pointed out to the college. The money value in respect of certain objections contained in the report of Chief Technical Examiner is being assessed in consultation with the Chief Technical Examiner and the college architect. The over-payment of Rs. 32,963 as well as the assessed money value of these items will be taken into account while finalising the Completion Cost of the college building and the Science Block. The Commission is vigorously pursuing with the Delhi University and the Shyam Lal College, the question of the submission of the completion cost documents, audited Statement of Accounts and the assessment of the money value in respect of certain objections contained in the report of the Chief Technical Examiner in respect of the college building. Soon after full information is obtained from the Shyam Lal College, the completion cost will be worked out in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Commission after taking into account Rs. 32,963 (excess payment made to the contractor as pointed out by the C.T.E.) the money value for certain other items pointed out by C.T.E. which have not been assessed in C.T.E. report and also the money value objected to by the AGCR. The share of the Commission will be worked out thereafter and if any excess payment has been made, the refund of the same will be obtained from the college. As the final instalment of grant has not been paid all these overpayments will be taken into account before the admissible completion cost is worked out and final grant paid or refund obtained.

Since the architect is employed by the college authorities, it is for the college to take action against him for his acts of omission and commission."

1.14. The Committee are not satisfied with the progress made in setting the accounts relating to the construction of buildings of Shyam Lal College, Delhi. As more than six months have elapsed after the Committee were informed that the University Grants Commission was vigorously pursuing the question with Delhi University and the college, it is presumed that the required documents would have by now been received and the matter settled. This may be confirmed.

**Improper implementation of programme of establishment of Tagore Chairs and organisation of Tagore lectures in certain universities—
paragraph 2.75 (S. No. 23)**

1.15. In paragraphs 2.59 to 2.75 of their 9th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha), the Public Accounts Committee had dealt with the scheme of setting up of Tagore Chairs and organisation of Tagore Lectures in certain selected universities in order to commemorate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore. The Committee made the following observation in paragraph 2.75:

“The Committee are unhappy to note that the management and administration of the programme of establishment of Tagore Chairs and organisation of Tagore Lectures in certain universities in commemoration of the Centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore leaves much to be desired. They are distressed to learn that although Tagore Chairs were instituted in some Universities as early as in 1962-63, they have implemented the scheme half-heartedly with the result that either the Chairs have remained vacant for some years or the grants have been utilized for some other purpose. It is also unfortunate that some of the universities have not rendered any account of the expenditure incurred on the scheme while others have rendered only incomplete accounts. It is strange that the U.G.C. do not themselves know whether any contribution has been made towards this Scheme by the Tagore Centenary Committee although in the very first letter dated January, 1960 written by U.G.C. to the universities, it has been stated that the money for the scheme would be found jointly by the University, U.G.C. and the Tagore Centenary Committee. The Committee

cannot help feeling that having sponsored the scheme, the U.G.C. were not watchful to see that it was being implemented on right lines and the grants were utilized for the right purpose. The Committee have no doubt that the scheme has languished for lack of attention and policy direction on the part of U.G.C. They trust that necessary follow up actions would now be taken to see that scheme is implemented in letter and spirit."

1.16. In their reply dated 25th July, 1972, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) have stated as follows:—

"In order to commemorate the Centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore it was proposed that Chairs in India Culture or Fine Arts may be set up in some selected Indian Universities which may be called "Tagore Chairs". It was felt that an endowment may be created and the universities may utilise the interest accruing towards the appointment of Professors. The Commission at its meeting held on 11th & 12th February, 1960 considered a proposal for the establishment of Tagore Chairs in the Indian Universities to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore. It was originally estimated that for each Chair a capital fund of Rs. three lakhs might be needed of which the university concerned would contribute Rs. one lakh and the balance might be provided by the U.G.C. and the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee in any proportion to be agreed upon between them. The Commission expressed the view that either permanent chairs named after Tagore or periodical lectures to be called Tagore Lectures might be instituted at selected universities and suitable grants paid to the universities wherever necessary. Subsequently it was felt that the requirement of an endowment of Rs. three lakhs for the Tagore Chair is rather an underestimate and a capital sum of Rs. four or five lakhs may be necessary. The Commission at its meeting held on 29th & 30th June, 1960 again considered the matter regarding the setting up of Tagore Chairs in the universities and agreed that universities might be assisted to establish these chairs provided they raise Rs. one lakh each and

the Commission might give a grant of Rs. three lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. four lakhs in each case.

In view of the above, the U.G.C. informed certain universities (vide letter No. F. 51-40/59(H) dated 1-10-1960 (P 57) that the Commission has decided to give assistance to the concerned universities towards the establishment of Tagore Professorship provided the university raised Rs. one lakh for the purpose. The Commission agreed to give a grant of Rs. three lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. four lakhs for the professorship. The concerned university was requested to open a separate account in the State Bank of India in respect of the Institution of the Tagore Professorship and deposit a sum of Rs. one lakh in that account as a fixed deposit and report the action taken to the Commission so that its share of Rs. three lakhs on this account may be released to the university. On receipt of a definite information from the university concerned that it has deposited its share amounting to Rs. one lakh in fixed deposit, the U.G.C. paid a grant of Rs. three lakhs representing its share to the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Kerala, Nagpur, Madras, Rajasthan, Panjab, Saugar and the M.S. University of Baroda towards the creation of an endowment of Rs. four lakhs for the establishment of Tagore Chairs.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1966 received a note on the position of endowment created on account of Tagore Chairs and Tagore Lectures in the universities. The Commission noted that the interest from the endowment funds created for institution of Tagore Chairs and Tagore Lectures was not being fully utilized for the purpose. The Commission agreed that if a university so desired it could use this interest for other schemes in Humanities and Social Sciences with the concurrence of the UGC. The Commission has been watching the progress of the scheme in each of the universities from time to time and the concerned universities have been continuously requested to send necessary information regarding the progress of the scheme. The names of the

persons who occupied Tagore Chairs in the universities are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Name of the persons who occupied the Chairs	Period
1	2	3	4
1	Punjab	1. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand	1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65
		2. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi	1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68
		3. Vacant	1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72
2	M. S. Univ. of Baroda.	1. Prof. H. D. Sankalia	1963-64
		2. Dr. W. N. Brown	1965-66
		3. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray	1966-67
		4. Dr. B. K. Thapar	1966-67
		5. Dr. H. D. Sankalia	1969-70
		6. Vacant	1970-71
3	Kerala.	1. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray	1963-64
		2. Dr. C. I. Fabri	1965
		3. Prof. Hamayun Kabir (was invited but due to some inconvenience Prof. Kabir did not accept the invitation in that year).	1966
		4. Sir Penderal Moon	1968-69
		5. Dr. A. G. Krishna Warriar	1970
		6. Dr. Mazharul Islam.	1971-72
4	Madras.	1. Vacant.	1961-62, 1962-63
		2. Amiyaachakrabarty	1963-64
		3. Sh. K. Chandra Shekaran	1966-67 to 1968-69
		4. Dr. P. Nagaraj Rao	1969-70
		5. Dr. T. N. Ramachandran	1969-70
5	Calcutta	1. Sh. Pramathnath Bisr	1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67
		2. Dr. Asutosh Bhattacharya	1967-68 (still continuing)
6	Bombay	—	—
7	Nagpur.	—	—
8	Rajasthan	1. Dr. G. C. Pandey.	1962-63 (still continuing)
9	Saugar	1. Sh. K. D. Vaipayee	1963-64 (still continuing)

The Saugar University requested the Commission in August, 1966 that it may be permitted to utilise the interest earned on the endowment funds for the purpose of construction of a museum for the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. The Commission accepted the proposal of the University which has since completed the construction of the museum building except the work connected with the sanitary fittings.

The University of Bombay informed the Commission in May, 1962 that the University has decided to institute a "Visiting Professorship" with the Gurudev Tagore centenary endowment of Rs. 4,00,000/- and to utilise the annual income of the endowment for the purpose of appointing every year a scholar of eminence in one or the other of the fields in which Gurudev Tagore was interested such as Philosophy, Religion, Civilization, Indology, Arts, History, Literature etc. The Visiting Professor would deliver a series of lectures and conduct a few seminars. The Visiting Professor would not be burdened with any conventional responsibility attached to a post of Professor in the University Department which include procedure for selecting the scholar to be invited as Visiting Professor would be available on the campus of the university for discussion and consultation with the teachers and students. The university further informed the Commission in July, 1962 that the procedure for selecting the scholar to be invited as Visiting Professor is being considered by the University authorities. Subsequently, in June, 1963, the university forward a copy of the report of the Rector of the university regarding the procedure to be followed in selecting Visiting Professor for the Gurudev Tagore Visiting Professorship which was accepted by the Syndicate at their meeting held on 23rd February, 1963. In February, 1963, the Bombay University informed the Commission that a Committee has been formed to function as a Standing Committee in accordance with the procedure laid down in this respect. However, in November, 1969 the university informed the Commission that in view of certain difficulties encountered in appointing Visiting Professors, the Syndicate of the University have, on the recommendation of the Academic Council decided to institute the post of a Professor in Comparative Literature to be named 'Gurudev Tagore, Professor of Comparative Literature.' The Senate of the university have approved the proposal to name the Chair as Gurudev Tagore Professor of Comparative Literature and have instituted the post.

The Academic Council has appointed a Committee to draft an advertisement for the post and to decide the department to which

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the post should be attached. In view of this, the university was requested by the Commission to take early steps to appoint the Professor. In reply, the University informed the Commission in April, 1970 that the Committee appointed to draft the advertisement of the post and to decide the department to which the post should be attached met twice but had not submitted its report and that steps were being taken to fill up the post as early as possible. Subsequently, in December, 1970 the University informed the Commission that the Committee had since submitted its report which was under consideration of the university, authorities and that steps would be taken to fill up the post as soon as the report was approved. In December, 1971 the Commission was informed that the Committee appointed by the university to draft advertisement for the post of Gurudev Tagore Professor in Comparative Literature and to decide the department to which the post should be attached, suggested that the present syllabus in comparative literature prescribed for the M. A. degree examination may be modified as recommended by it. The advertisement for the post will be issued after the syllabus is finalized and the academic requirements for the post will be linked up with the syllabus. The above recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the university authorities. The Academic Council referred the matter to the various Boards of Studies in language for their opinion. The Boards have made their recommendations which were considered by the Academic Council. The Academic Council resolved in January, 1972 that the draft modified syllabus in comparative literature be referred to the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to draft an advertisement for the post and to decide the department to which this post may be attached. A meeting of this Committee will be convened very early and the recommendations of this Committee will be placed before the Council and Syndicate and thereafter the post will be advertised.

After long correspondence in this regard, the Nagpur University informed the Commission in May, 1969 that it proposed to utilise the interest accruing out of the Tagore endowment fund towards the appointment of a Professor and two Lecturers for the Department of Foreign Languages and linguistics which the university wanted to establish as a separate deptt. The University further proposed that the separate department of foreign languages and linguistics may include the department of English. The request of the University was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969. The Commission desired that details of the proposal with financial implications may be obtained from the

university and the matter placed before it again. The matter was again considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd September, 1969. The Commission accepted the proposal of Nagpur University to utilise the interest on Tagore Chair endowment for establishment of a department of foreign languages and linguistics, including English provided the Professor-in-charge of department was designated as Tagore Professor. The University was requested to send details regarding the Tagore Professor appointed by the university. The university informed the Commission in January, 1971 that no person had occupied the Chair and that the university had advertised the post of Tagore Professor.

The university has now indicated that it has already started a new department of foreign languages and linguistics which is teaching French, German, Russian and English and that the Department is headed by a Reader. It is reported that the Professor's post was advertised last year and only one application was received. It is understood that the Vice-Chancellor of the University requested some universities to suggest the names of suitable scholars. The university has appointed a Committee for selecting teachers in the department. Earlier, the Vice-Chancellor had appointed an *ad hoc* committee to frame courses for post-graduate studies in linguistics and languages; this Committee has not met yet.

The matter regarding the implementation of the scheme in the Bombay and Nagpur Universities was placed before the Commission at its meeting held in March, 1972. The further action to be taken in the case of these two universities is presently under consideration of the Commission.

A Statement giving the income and expenditure incurred towards the organisation of Tagore Lecture is attached (PP 58—61). A statement giving the names of scholars who delivered the lectures in the different universities is attached (PP 62-63). It will be seen that the most of the universities have organised the lectures regularly.

It would appear from the above that the Commission has been vigilently watching the progress of the scheme since its very implementation and has been anxious to carry out the scheme efficiently. It is only due to this, as has been stated earlier, that the Commission at its meeting held on 6th May, 1966 reviewed the implementation of the Scheme and noted that the interest from the endowment funds created for the institution of Tagore Chairs was not being properly used for the purpose and agreed that if the universities so desire they could use this interest for some other scheme in the Humanities and Social Sciences with the concurrence

of the U.G.C. It is true that in certain universities the Tagore Chairs remained vacant for short periods but this has been only due to the fact that the Commission as well as the universities concerned have felt that the scholars to be appointed as Tagore Professors should be of high academic and intellectual attainment. Moreover, the scheme involves academic issues which in certain cases require detailed consideration by various university authorities and as a result inevitably entail a long process. The universities have been submitting accounts regarding the scheme from time to time although they have not been able to submit the accounts on a year to year basis. A statement giving the expenditure incurred out of the interest accruing out of the endowment fund is attached.

As has been stated earlier, the Commission at its meeting held on 29th & 30th June, 1970 agreed that universities might be assisted to establish Tagore Chairs provided they raised Rs. one lakh each and the Commission might provide a grant of Rs. three lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. four lakhs in each case. In view of this decision of the Commission it was not pressed that the Tagore Centenary Committee should also provide financial assistance towards the creation of the endowment fund of Rs. four lakhs. While sanctioning grant of Rs. three lakhs to the above universities or immediately after sanctioning the above grant, the Commission requested the universities that necessary action for the appointment of suitable professor may be taken and the following information furnished to the Commission:

- (a) Name of the Professor;
- (b) His academic and other attainments;
- (c) Research and other publications;
- (d) Salary & other endowments payable to him;
- (e) Date of appointment;
- (f) The subject for which the appointment has been made.

The universities have been constantly reminded to send the information to the Commission."

1.17. The Committee are not satisfied with the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme. Out of nine universities selected for the establishment of Tagore Chairs, the scheme has not been implemented in two universities i.e. Bombay and Nagpur. Chairs are at present vacant in Punjab University and M.S. University of Baroda. Incomplete figures regarding yearwise interest accruing out of the endowment fund created for the establishment of Tagore Chairs and the actual expenditure incurred has been

furnished in respect of the seven universities in which the scheme is being implemented.

1.18. The Committee also find that out of 6 universities Tagore lectures have not been organised regularly in 4 universities (Annamalai, Gujarat, Marathawada and Mysore). Aliahabad University has yet to submit information in this regard for 1966 onwards. Year-wise income and expenditure account of the scheme has not been made available in respect of 2 universities (Annamalai and Poona) and two other universities (Allahabad and Mysore) have rendered incomplete accounts in this regard.

1.19. The Committee would also like to urge upon the University Grants Commission to ensure that complete accounts of income and expenditure in respect of the endowments created in all the 15 Universities are rendered by them regularly. They wish that University Grants Commission should take effective steps to see that chairs are established in Bombay and Nagpur Universities without further delay and the scheme as a whole is implemented by the other universities in letter and spirit. The Committee would suggest that the University Grants Commission should after giving reasonable time to these two universities, call upon them to refund the amount given to them in case they do not establish the chairs so that the amounts could be given to some other universities which may be able to and are willing to establish the chairs.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee are perturbed to observe that the admissions have decreased over the years rendering a good number of seats vacant in all the 14 Rural Institutes. In 1969-70, as many as 573 seats were vacant against the total seating capacity of 4,400 bringing the percentage of vacant seats to 13 as against 9 in 1966-67. The total enrolment in 1970-71 was 3,721 which was even less than the total admissions of 3,827 during 1969-70. This is indicative of the fact that the rural youth is not very enthusiastic about the existing Rural Institutes. Inadequate enrolment has resulted not only in high teacher pupil ratio but has also raised steeply *per capita* expenditure (1,182 in 1968-69 against 932 in 1966-67). The Committee feel that the situation is unsatisfactory and calls for remedial measures to be taken early to improve the functioning of these Rural Institutes so as to make them more popular with and useful to the rural population.

[S. No. 1 (Para 1.32) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

This problem had been under consideration of the National Council for Rural Higher Education. The Council set up a Committee in November, 1967 to review the progress of the scheme of Rural Higher Education and suggest ways and means for improving its working. This Committee submitted its report in October, 1969. The Committee *inter alia* recommended that the Rural Institutes should be allowed to be affiliated to the universities in which region they are situated, if they opt to do so. In accordance with this recommendation, which was accepted by the National Council, 7 Rural Institutes have so far been affiliated to their neighbouring universities in respect of their non-engineering courses. 5 more Rural Institutes are in the process of affiliation. The Civil and Rural Engineering Course in 7 out of 8 Rural Institutes has also been affiliated to the respective State Board of Technical Education. With these affiliations, the functioning of Rural Institutes is expected to improve, leading to increase in enrolment.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. G-25015/2/71. RHU-I dated 22nd February, 1972].

Recommendation

The Committee note that the 'Committee on Rural Institutes' in their report (October 1970) have *inter-alia* recommended that "wherever possible the Rural Institutes should become constituent units of Agricultural universities so that the resources of these Institutes could be effectively utilised for education|training purpose". They have also recommended the introduction of short courses of practical nature, e.g. training in the use of tractors, use and maintenance of irrigation pump-sets and electric motors etc. in these institutes. The Committee find from the minutes of the 16th meeting of the National Council for Rural Higher Education that the Council have generally agreed with the recommendations of the aforesaid Committee. The Committee desire that concrete steps should be taken to implement such of the recommendations of the Committee on Rural Institutes, as have been accepted by the National Council within a time-bound programme drawn up for the purpose.

[S. No. 2 (Para 1.33) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

A statement showing the up-to-date position with regard to the action taken on the main recommendations of the Review Committee is enclosed.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. G-25015/2/71. RHU-I dated 22nd February, 1972].

Main recommendations of the Review Committee on Rural Higher Education and Action taken thereon

Serial No.	Recommendation	Action taken
1	The Committee defined the broad aims and functions of the Rural Institutes.	These have been brought to the notice of the Rural Institutes.
2	The minimum enrolment for the various courses were laid down.	These have been brought to the notice of the Rural Institutes for compliance.
3	The Rural Institutes should undertake problem-oriented research in the fields in which they provide course of study and serve the rural community through extension education by application of scientific knowledge and techniques to the rural problems.	<p>A working Group was set up with Dr. Barooah, Vice-Chancellor of the Assam Agricultural University as Chairman and six members with the following terms of references:</p> <p>(a) to assess the work done so far by the Rural Institutes in Extension and research, and</p> <p>(b) to suggest specific fields of activities with a view to fulfilling the stated aims and objectives.</p>
	The teaching in the Rural Institutes should be closely related to extension and research facilitating in integrated approach in rural problems. The extension work should be educational in content.	The Report of the Working Group was submitted to the National Council for Rural Higher Education for consideration in December, 1970. The Council generally approved the recommendations of the Working Group, and desired that the Rural Institutes should make a provision for research and extension activities in their budget proposals. This has been brought to the notice of the Rural Institutes.
4	Rural Institutes should undertake a survey of employment possibilities in the region so as to increase the employment potential and maintain upto date record of employment position of the products.	The Rural Institutes have been asked to take necessary action.
	The Central Government should also undertake this task.	The Statistical and Information Division of this Ministry is taking necessary action to cover the Rural Institutes in this study being undertaken by a Study Group in regard to employment Bureaux of Universities. The meeting of the Study Group has not taken place so far, as the work has been postponed indefinitely. However, the Rural Institute will be covered in the proposed study when this work is taken up.

5 The Rural Institutes could be either—

- (a) affiliated to a Federal University of Rural Higher Education which may be set by the Government of India, or
- (b) affiliated to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, or
- (c) continue to be under the National Council for Rural Higher Education with certain imperative modifications, or
- (d) be affiliate to the Universities in the region in which they are situated, if they opt to do so.

- (a) The question of setting up a Federal Rural University was examined in this Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of law. It was found that, in context of the present status of the Rural Institutes, it would not be feasible to set up such a University.
- (b) The sub-Committee appointed by the Review Committee for this purpose explored the possibilities of affiliating the Rural Institute to the Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Vice-Chancellors of the University desired to have more time to consider this matter.
- (c) Only one Rural Institute, namely, Gandhigram, Madurai District has stated that it would like to continue under the National Council for Rural Higher Education.
- (d) 7 Rural Institutes have so far been affiliated to their neighbouring Universities. 5 more Rural Institutes are in the process of affiliation. 1 Rural Institute (Sanosora) has closed down because it was offering only one subject (Agriculture), it was not economical to do so.

6 The Government of India should bear the main responsibility for financial assistance as at present to the Rural Institutes for a stipulated period during which the Institutes should take effective steps to settle their future. The pattern of financial assistance will vary according to the future status of the Rural Institutes.

The National Council for Rural Higher Education recommended that the present pattern of financial assistance should be continued for five years in the case of Rural Institutes which would affiliate with the neighbouring University. Government has since agreed to this and the Rural Institutes have been informed accordingly.

7 The salary scales and dearness allowance of the teachers of the Rural Institutes should be at par with the corresponding employees of the affiliated colleges of the State in which they are situated. The 4th Plan U.G.C. scales should be made available to the staff of D.R.S. and Post-Diploma courses.

The salary scales of the teaching staff of the Rural Services and the post-Diploma courses of the Rural Institutes have been revised in accordance with the University Grants Commission scales for affiliated colleges.

8 The National Council may have one or two nominees as representatives of Agricultural Universities in India.

In the reconstituted National Council two representatives of the Agricultural Universities have been nominated.

A separate Unit may be set up in the Ministry to deal with the Rural Institutes.

As recommended by the National Council a unit has been constituted in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to deal with the Rural Institutes.

Serial No.	Recommendation	Action taken
9	One of the Rural Institutes should be authorised and financially assisted to bring out a Journal.	The Gandhigram Rural Institutes has been authorised to bring out a Journal. Other Rural Institutes are to send their subscription according to the No. of students, to the Rural Institute at Gandhi gram.
10	New Rural Institutes should be set up only after sufficient financial allocation has been made and the present Rural Institutes have been consolidated. Preference for setting up new Rural Institutes should be given to States which do not have any Rural Institutes.	This has been noted. No new Rural Institutes are proposed to be set up for the present.

Recommendation

The Committee consider it highly imprudent on the part of Governments to have agreed that the capacity of the girls' hostel should be 52 when the number of girl students actually on roll was only 4 out of the total enrolment of 277 during 1964-65, when the construction of the hostel was started. The statement of the representative of the Ministry of Education and Youth Services "that the capacity was based on the trend of enrolment in the Institute" is not in consonance with the actual facts. The Committee expect authorities charged with the responsibility of taking decisions involving Government money to act with greater circumspection. Proposals for construction of buildings must be scrutinised thoroughly and critically before grants are sanctioned. Now that the hostel has been constructed, the Committee would like to know how it is proposed to utilise it to the best advantage of the students. The Committee would also like to be informed of the measures taken to ensure that such instances of avoidable expenditure on provision of hostel accommodation and other buildings do not occur.

[S. No. 4 (Para 1.63) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

As against a hostel for 52 students approved, the Rural Institute had constructed only the ground floor of the building accommodating 34 students. The Diploma Course in Rural Services and Post-graduate Diploma Course in Rural Economics and Cooperation have been affiliated to the Agra University with effect from the 1971-72 session and the Rural Institute expects that many girl students will join these courses. At present there are very few girl students in the Rural Institute and therefore the number of girl students of the Rural Institute cannot increase in the hostel. 20 girl students of the Science Faculty of the R.B.S. College, Agra, are staying in the hostel and also some research girl scholars, on payment of usual hostel rent. The hostel is thus being utilised to the best possible way.

To ensure that such instances of expenditure in hostel and other buildings do not occur, the proposal for such expenditure will now be sanctioned only after a Visiting Committee has made a specific recommendation in this regard.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. G.25015/271.RHU-I dated 22nd February, 1972].

Recommendation

The Committee are concerned to note that the machines and workshop equipment worth Rs. 0.86 lakh received by the Jamia Rural Institute between November, 1959 to March, 1965, could not be installed till the end of 1968 and are still lying unutilised for want of power connection and workshop licence. The authorities should have acted with a greater sense of responsibility and urgency so that the machine procured at heavy government expense were put to use. The Committee would like the authorities to ensure that the machines are now installed and put to use without further delay.

[S. No. 5 (Para 1.73) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The power connection has been obtained by the Jamia Rural Institute for the workshop of the Engineering department and the machines are under operation.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. G.25015/2/71.RHU-I dated 22nd February, 1972].

Recommendation

The diesel engine purchased by the Rural Institute, Bichpuri, in 1965, had not been installed by the end of 1970 due to non-completion of the building. It was admitted by the representative of the Ministry of Education during evidence that "it is a very bad case; and that stricter watch by Government was necessary". The Committee hope that Government will learn a lesson from this mistake and take suitable steps to avoid their repetition.

[S. No. 6 (Para 1.74) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The diesel engine and other equipment have all been installed now after completion of the Laboratory building.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. G.25015/2/71.RHU-I dated 22nd February, 1972].

Recommendation

The Committee are a little surprised that the Rural Broadcasting Scheme which had been started initially in 1938 was not reviewed till 1968 and no study had been carried out to assess whether it was

functioning properly. They are glad to note that the Delhi Administration have implemented the recommendations of the Departmental Committee regarding the disposal of Radio sets and the connected technical staff and thereby saved a substantial amount of unnecessary expenditure to the public exchequer.

[S. No. 8 (Para 1.93) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

Since the Delhi Administration have implemented the recommendations of the Departmental Committee regarding the disposal of Radio sets and the connected technical staff, thereby saving a substantial amount of unnecessary expenditure to the public exchequer, no further action is called for.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F.25015-1 71-UT.I dated 12th April, 1972]

Recommendation

(a) From the facts as revealed during evidence and written information furnished by Ministry of Education and Youth Services, it appears that the scheme of Ministry of Defence regarding part-time courses for Defence Personnel for professional examination of the institute of Engineers, India, Institute of Tele-communication Engineers, India and Aeronautical Society of India was formulated without a detailed planning and thorough scrutiny.

(b) The Scheme was, however, approved by the Planning Commission and the former Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs initially for a period of 4 years from 1961-62 to 1964-65.

(c) The continuance of the scheme was subject to a review after the end of this period.

(d) In the beginning, the Ministry of Defence erred in starting as many as 36 centres at various Defence Establishments. At the time this scheme was taken over by DTTA in December, 1962 there were 28 centres. By 1968, 18 out of 28 centres had been closed down. As a result of further reviews carried out by the Ministry of Education in July-August 1968, and December, 1969, only seven centres are now functioning. It is thus clear that before launching the same, the Ministry of Defence had only a vague idea about the scheme and its various implications.

[S. No. 9 (Para 1.114) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

(a) The factual position is that the scheme for the part-time training of Defence Personnel was formulated in detail by the Chief Scientific Officer of the Research and Development Department of the Ministry of Defence in 1960. The scheme was discussed at an inter-departmental meeting held in March, 1960 by the representatives of the Planning Commission, the former Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs and finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Finance in January, 1961. Every care was taken at all the stages of the formulation and approval of the scheme to spell out all the necessary details alongwith their financial implications.

(b) Confirmed.

(c) After the scheme was approved, its implementation was undertaken by the Ministry of Defence as its direct responsibility. Later, to have more effective control and supervision over the working of the scheme, the Ministry of Defence set up an autonomous organisation under the chairmanship of the Defence Minister. The Association included, among others, the two Defence Secretaries, Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Director General, Scientific and Industrial Research, Chairman, University Grants Commission, representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters and Presidents of the institution of Engineers, Institution of Tele-communication Engineers and the Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Defence. The Association held regular meetings to watch over the progress of the scheme and suggest improvements from time to time. The Association also set up an expert committee under the Chairmanship of the Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence to review the working of each Centre and adopt measures for improvement. The Sub-committee included the Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education.

The Association through its expert committee reviewed the working of the scheme in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1967. It took steps to close down those centres where the response from Defence Personnel for the training course was inadequate and for other centres, adopted a number of measures to improve the training programme, both from academic and organisational points of view. The measures suggested by the Committee included additional tutorial classes, maintenance of progress cards for each candidate, visits to engi-

neering works under construction and laboratory demonstrations, provision of adequate library facilities and so on.

(d) It is true that the Ministry of Defence started in 1961 36 centres at various Defence Establishments for the part-time courses. Eight centres were closed down in 1962 on the basis of the—then expected response from defence personnel to the training programmes. Unfortunately, because of various circumstances beyond the control of the Defence Ministry and the Defence Technical Training Association there was a short-fall in the enrolments at several centres. The Defence personnel who dropped out after initial admission did so partly because of transfer from their original place of work and partly because of their inability to cope with their studies during their spare time in addition to their normal work. It is on the basis of this experience that the Expert Committee of the Defence Technical Training Association decided to close down further 18 centres. On the basis of further reviews made by the Committee the number of centres was brought down to 10 by 1968. Annexure gives information regarding all the 28 centres, enrolments, number of candidates trained at each centre for the Sections 'A' & 'B' of different professional examinations.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 32 7 69-T4 dated 1st May 1972].

ANNEX

TRAINING OF DEFENCE PERSONNEL

Sl. No.	Centre	Course	Year of Starting/ closing	No. of trainees admitted on paying full tuition fee ----- (upto 1968)	No. of trainees who dropped out (as estimated from records)**	
1			2	3	4	
1.	AGRA	AMIE	1961	1965	64	16
2.	AHMEDNAGAR	AMIE	1961	1966	112	25
3.	ALLAHABAD	AMIR	1961	1966	49	12
4.	AMBALA	AMIF	1961	1965	82	60
5.	AMBARNATH	AMIE	1962	1967	116	24
6.	ARUVANKADU	AMIF	1962	1966	72	17
7.	AVADI	AMIE	1967	..	64	40
8.	BANGALORE 3 centres	AMIE ITE AcSI	1961 1961 1962	.. .. ..	517 460 467	109 73 125
9.	BOMBAY 2 centres	AMIE ITE	1961 1962	.. 1966	789 56	71 6
10.	CALCUTTA	AMIE	1961	..	953	391
11.	COCHIN 2 centres	AMIE AcSI	1961 1963	1968 1967	159 41	15 5
12.	CHANDIGARH	AMIE	1963	1966	29	3
13.	DELHI 2 Centres	AMIE ITE	1961 1962	.. ..	521 357	106 183
14.	DEHRADUN	AMIE	1961	1963	20	14
15.	GAUHATI	AMIF	1963	1966	61	41
16.	JULLUNDUR	AMIF	1961	1966	222	137
17.	JODHPUR	AMIE	1961	1963	16	7

XURE

FOR PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS

No. of Trainees who completed the course			*Expenditure incurred up to end March 1970	Per capita expenditure i.e. Col. 6—Col. 5	Remarks
Sec. A	Sec. B	Total (col. 3+ col. 4)			
5			6		
Rs.					
18		48	38,411	800	*This excludes expenditure on purchase of tangible assets like special furniture training aids & books.
87		87	49,530	569	
37		37	64,260	1737	
22		22	31,828	1447	* This figure has been estimated on the basis of the average attendance during the last six months of the course, and taking into account those students only who had intimated that they had been able to secure student membership from the Institution of Engineers/Telecommunication Engineers. If without this they could not complete Sec. A.
92		92	74,522	710	
55		55	49,898	907	
24		24	31,183	1299	
346	62	408	2,52,985	620	
348	39	387	2,47,723	640	
233	109	342	1,56,438	457	
675	43	718	2,50,680	349	
50		50	48,541	971	
489	73	562	3,40,095	605	
137		144	1,48,874	827	
36		36 180			
26		26	46,912	1840	
349	66	415	2,20,815	490	
150	24	174	1,88,669	1084	
6		6	16,404	2734	
20		20	48,667	2433	
85		85	1,11,806	1315	
9		9	8,945	994	

	1	2	3	4		
18.	JABALPUR/ KHAMARIA 2 Centres	AMIF ITE	1961 1961	1966 1964	69 33	10 18
19.	KANPUR Centres	AMIE AcSI	1961 1961	1966 1967	137 382	25 77
20.	KIRKEE/POONA 2 Centres	AMIE ITE	1961 1962	1967	358 83	152 33
21.	MADRAS	AMIE	1961	1967	287	12
22.	NAGPUR	AMIE	1961	1969	303	84
23.	SECUNDRABAD 2 centres	AMIE ITE	1961 1967	1967	108 45	51 20
24.	VISHAKHPATNAM	AMIF	1961	1969	263	66
					7305	2015

5			6	
59	..	59	61,957	1050
1	..	15	23,773	1585
112	..	112	70,579	630
259	46	305	1,02,320	335
193	13	206	1,99,301	967
50	..	50	1,12,149	2243
275	..	275	95,815	348
185	34	219	1,46,754	670
57	..	57	1,35,095	2370
25	..	25	47,425	1897
191	16	207	98,495	476
4745	532	***5277	35,20,749	667 (Rs. 35,20,719—5277)

***They gap between the No. of persons trained (5277) and the known number of students who have passed prior to Nov. 1969 (1199) is due to the following reasons:—

- Not all the students who took the examinations and might have passed intimated the results to the centre. Hence the figure of 1199 is an underestimate.
- Many persons who have been trained have taken a part of the examination only and may take may have taken the remaining papers subsequently for which we have no records.
- The figure of 1199 does not include the persons who took the November, 1969 and May, 1970 examinations.

Recommendation

The Committee regret to note that although the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs made the budget provision for the scheme, they were not aware of the performance and working of these training centres. A review of the working of the scheme was due in 1965-66 but this was not done. When asked as to why the review was not conducted as scheduled, the reply given to the Committee during evidence was that they did not have complete information about the number of candidates trained at each Centre. This shows how the Ministry were kept in the dark about the state of affairs regarding the Scheme. The annual audited accounts were not being received by the Ministry from the DTTA (Defence Technical Training Association) regularly. No action was, also, taken by the Ministry to stop further grants to the Association. The Scheme had been sanctioned four years only but the Association continued to run the Scheme and went on admitting fresh batches of students without getting its continuance regularised and formally approved by the Government of India.

[S. No. 10 (Para 1.115) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

It is true that though the original Scheme visualised that the Ministry of Education should review the working of the scheme in 1965-66, no such review was carried out by the Ministry. The main reason was that the Defence Technical Training Association which had by then assumed complete charge of the implementation of the scheme had itself set up a high-powered Committee to review the working of the scheme on a continuing basis and the Committee included the Educational Adviser (Technical) in the Ministry of Education. As stated earlier, the Expert Committee, reviewed the working of the Scheme in 1963, 1964 (thrice), 1965 and 1967. As a result of the reviews made, several centres that were not functioning satisfactorily were closed down and various measures adopted to improve the performance of other centres. The review reports of the Committee were seen in the Ministry of Education. Another reason for the Ministry of Education not carrying out the review in 1965-66 was that because of the constantly fluctuating position at the centres complete information was not available. This information was obtained subsequently after verification and examinations in the Ministry in 1970. As a result of this comprehensive

review, a detailed discussion was held between the Secretaries of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education regarding the continuance of the scheme at selected centres. Between 1965 and 1966 the scheme was continued at selected centres on a year to year basis and grants were given within the approved ceilings. As for the annual audited accounts the first utilisation certificate duly signed by the Chartered Accountant of the Association was issued on 26th August, 1963 for the period 1st December, 1962 to 31st March, 1963. Thereafter, grants were released on the basis of the utilisation certificates received regularly. In the circumstances, the grants due could not be discontinued.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 32-7/69-TA dated 1-5-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee note that against the original target of 3110 candidates only 194 candidates completed their final professional examinations from the inception of the scheme till 1965 whereas the total grant paid by the Government for implementing the scheme was of the order of Rs. 20 lakhs and more. Thus the per capita expenditure on training a person is much higher than in a University Engineering College even. Further there is no comparison between a University Engineering College and DTTA Training Centre. The former offers regular curriculum with instruction not only in theory but in laboratory workshops, drawing and design and so on while the DTTA Centre lacks these facilities. Hence the cost of training at the DTTA Centre is much too exorbitant considering the quality of training imparted to a candidate. For all these reasons the Committee is of the opinion that the Scheme has not proved a success.

[S. No. 11 (Para 1.116) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The original scheme visualised that 3,110 candidates would be trained for Sections A & B of the Membership Examinations of various Engineering Professional bodies. According to the statement at Annexure which represents the latest position the actual number of candidates trained is as below:

Section "A"

Number of trainees at the beginning of the session.	7,305
Number of candidates who completed the training.	4,745

Section "B"

Number of trainees admitted.	..	532
Number of candidates who completed the course.	..	532

Section "A" and "B"

Number of candidates who completed both Sections successfully.	..	532
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According to the above statement, 5277 candidates were trained in all against an expenditure of Rs. 35,20,750. This excludes the expenditure of Rs. 2,42,643 incurred on DTTA administrative staff at Headquarters in New Delhi. The total of both comes to Rs. 37,63,393. The per capita expenditure is only Rs. 677. If only those candidates who have completed both Sections A and B are considered, the per capita expenditure is about Rs. 6,620 as against Rs. 7,500—Rs. 10,000 for a graduate engineer trained by an engineering college.

In all part-time courses for professional examinations candidates first complete Section A, take the corresponding examination, then study for Section B and then take examination for that Section. This is a process which extends over a number of years. Generally speaking, the rate of failure at the examinations of the Institution of Engineers and other professional bodies is very high, but the training given to the candidates is not wasted. Those candidates who do not complete examinations successfully continue their self-study and repeat the examinations till they pass. It is a repetitive process and candidates appear at two-three examinations to complete a particular Section. Therefore, the cost of part-time courses of this type cannot be assessed on the same basis as that of the conventional type of degree courses conducted by engineering colleges. Nevertheless, the per capita expenditure as indicated above on the basis of the latest data available is not higher than for conventional degree courses. Further any training given to defence personnel is not wasted even if some of them do not complete all the examinations successfully. The training will be useful in their technical work and it helps them at least to update and upgrade their technical knowledge. We may, however, expect that the rest of the candidates who have completed Section A will study on their own for Section B and complete the latter examination successfully in the next few years.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 32-7/69-T4 dated 1-5-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee note that at present only seven centres are being run by the DTTA. They need hardly stress that adequate check over the working of the scheme should be exercised by both the Ministries of Education and Defence and the position reviewed once a year so that the Centres maintain their functional efficiency and fulfil the object for which they have been set up.

[S. No. 12 (Para 1.117) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The seven centres referred to by Public Accounts Committee have since made no new admissions to part-time courses. The only completed Section B for those candidates who had passed Section A in previous years.

The Central Government has also decided that no centre should restart part-time courses unless a minimum number of defence employees is assured so that the per capita expenditure is reduced and adequate arrangements are made by DTTA to supervise the efficient functioning of the centres.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 32-7 69-T4 dated 1-5-1972].

Recommendation

From the facts which have come to the notice of the Committee, it is evident that the four Teachers Training Institutes have not been attracting adequate number of engineers. The Committee would like Government to review the entire scheme in consultation with Engineering Institutions and State Governments and take remedial measures with a view to attract promising teachers.

[S. No. 13 (Para No. 143) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The Central Government has reviewed the position in the light of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and decided to offer a stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. to each teacher-trainee to help him in meeting the additional expenditure involved, on his lodging, board etc. at the Teachers Training Institutes. The State Governments and other authorities sponsoring the teacher-trainees will be required to bear their normal salaries and allowances during the

training period. The Central Government is also making every effort with the State Governments and other educational authorities to secure adequate recognition to the training imparted at the Teachers Training Institutes for promotion etc.

Since the report of the Public Accounts Committee, the enrolment position in the Teachers Training Institutes has improved considerably. The following statement explains the position as in 1971-72 session in respect of the admissions to long-term and short-term training programmes:

Name of TTTI	No. of teachers admitted for long-term courses.	No of teachers trained in short-term in-service courses.
TTTI Madras	69	83
TTTI Chandigarh	32	92
TTTI Bhopal	34	193
TTTI Calcutta.	43 (5 more due to join in the session).	—

The Calcutta Teachers Training Institute could not conduct any short-term courses in the current session so far because of lack of adequate hostel accommodation at Calcutta. Efforts, however, are being made by the Institute to locate suitable residential accommodation at an alternative centre till its own hostels are ready.

In addition to the above training courses all the Teachers' Training Institutes have mounted a big programme of curriculum development for polytechnic diploma courses in cooperation with polytechnics in their respective regions. The programme includes analysis of technician functions in industry in civil, mechanical, electrical and other branches of engineering, formulation of the syllabus of diploma courses *vis-a-vis* technical functions, preparation of curriculum guides and instructional materials. In this programme each Institute has involved the faculty of a large number of polytechnics in its respective area. The State Boards of Technical Education have agreed to introduce gradually the new curriculum development by the Teachers Training Institutes in their respective polytechnics and also improve the system of examinations and evaluation.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 25—33/69-T.1 (Vol. II) dated 5-5-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee are unhappy at the halting progress of this project. It has lingered on for over a decade during which the expenditure on it has mounted to Rs. 3,55,000 (1969-70) and Rs. one lakh more was expected to be spent completing the work as against the original estimate of Rs. 1,45,000.

[S. No. 14 (Para 2.16) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Recommendation

The scheme had been approved in December, 1959 but it took more than two years to start in January, 1962. No detailed terms and conditions nor any time-limit were laid down for its completion either in original scheme or in the sanction conveyed by University Grants Commission. According to the Audit para originally preparation of 3 volumes for each section had been envisaged but it was later changed to two volumes for each section. The Commission left the matter of appointment of the staff for the project entirely in the hands of the University. It was later on found that staff appointed were not quite upto the mark and did not possess the requisite academic qualifications and experience. The Committee are inclined to agree with the observations of the second Reviewing Committee set up by the University Grants Commission that "that there had been lack of planning and coordination in the execution of this project from the very beginning, lack of clarity about the objectives and scope and some misunderstanding."

[S. No. 15 (Para 2.17) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Recommendation

The Committee feel that closer follow up by the University Grants Commission over the execution of the scheme and expenditure of the grants made by them was needed. The Commission should at least now ensure that the work is completed within the extension of two years time sought by the university for the purpose.

[S. No. 16 (Para 2.18) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The Public Accounts Committee has recommended that the Commission should ensure that work is completed within the extension of two years time sought by the University for this purpose. It may

be mentioned in this connection that the Banaras Hindu University has informed the Commission that the first three volumes are completed in every respect and can be given to press for printing. The Press copy of the IV volume is also being get ready. The original scheme was to prepare four volumes (each containing 500 pages) but due to vast data and the many unavoidable references, the work has stretched from four to six volumes. The sixth volume will, however, consist of full index and different appendices, which can only be prepared when all the other five volumes are printed. It is hoped that the whole work (except the sixth volume) will be completed by the stipulated date i.e. by 28.2.1972.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare U.O. No. F. 9-48/71-
U 2 dated 6-3-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee are unhappy at the way the grants made by the University Grants Commission for the construction of a college and its science Block by the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust has been utilized. Although the formal agreement for the work in phase-I was executed between the Trust and the contractor on 16-9-64 the work had actually commenced earlier during June, 1964. The Committee were informed that the college building and the science Block have since been completed and the college was in full swing. Yet the completion certificate in respect of the college building and the audited accounts have not been submitted. This is because no time-limit for completion of the work is at the present laid down when grants are made by the University Grants Commission.

[S.No. 17 (Para 2.34) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The University Grants Commission has noted the observation of the PAC on prescribing of time-limit for completion of building work. The Commission, in consultation with the C.P.W.D., have now prescribed a time-schedule for the grantee institutions to serve as guidelines for completion of building work. A copy of the time-schedule is attached.

The irregularities regarding the commencement of work before the execution of the agreement in respect of Phase-I of the college building has been brought to the notice of the college. It has been instructed to avoid such irregularities in future.

The College has been asked to submit the following documents in respect of the construction of the Science Block and the College Building:

1. Completion Cost documents in the prescribed proforma.
2. Audited Statement of Accounts.
3. Completion Certificate from the CPWD in the prescribed proforma.

The college has since submitted the Completion Cost documents and audited statement of accounts in respect of the Science Block which are under scrutiny. The remaining documents listed above are still awaited. The matter is being pursued.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare U.O. No. F. 9-48/71-U. 2 dated 15-5-1972].

ENCLOSURE

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION, BAHADUR SHAH
ZAFAR MARG, NEW DELHI

No. F. 33-6 64 (CD)

28th January, 1971.

To

The Registrar,

SUB:—Time-limit for the completion of building projects constructed with assistance from the University Grants Commission.
Sir,

The question of prescribing a time-limit for the completion of building projects constructed with assistance from the University Grants Commission has been under the consideration of the Commission for quite sometime. The Commission is aware that in the completion of a building project from the planning stage, a lot of agencies are involved in the planning of the project, in the approval of the plans and estimates and in the finalisation of the tenders for the construction work, and that the grantee institution is dependent on many extraneous factors for the completion of the work at different stages. It is, however felt that from the stage of award of work to the completion of building the grantee institution can exercise sufficient control in completing the project according to a schedule, the University Grants Commission on its part in the procedure laid down for release of grants for building projects, has tried to reduce the formalities to the minimum so that the building project is completed as early as possible.

In consultation with the Central Public Works Department, the Commission had decided on the following time-schedule, to serve as guidelines for the grantee institution for completion of building assisted by the University Grants Commission from the stage of award of work to the completion of the buildings:—

Type of building/ cost of project	Upto Rs 50,000	Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs	Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs	Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs
	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months
Single Storeyed	5	7	10	11	12
Double Storeyed	7	10	12	12	14
Three Storeyed	10	12	13	14	16
Four Storeyed . . . . .	..	13	16	17	18
Five Storeyed. . . . .	..	..	17	19	19
Six Storeyed . . . . .	..	..	..	20	22
Seven Storeyed . . . . .	..	..	23	23	24
Eight Storeyed . . . . .	..	..	..	25	26

It is hoped that the University would make all efforts to complete the building projects according to the time-schedule indicated above.

This may also be brought to the notice of the college affiliated to the University.

Yours faithfully,
Sd - (L. R. MAL).

Recommendation

The special audit of the accounts pertaining to the construction of the buildings at the instance of the University Grants Commission pointed out several irregularities. As suggested by the AGCR the examination of the construction of the building was carried out by the Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission. The Chief Technical Examiner has made his observations on the various aspects of the whole case, e.g., absence of any written agreement between the Trust authorities on the one hand and the Contractor and the architect on the other, payment of higher rates in Phase III than in Phase I & II, no test checking of measurements of work which were recorded on unbound measurement sheets, by the architect and the other acts of omission and commission on his part

and the excess payment of Rs. 32,063 on account of various reasons made to the contractor etc.

[S. No. 18 (para 2.35) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)]

Action taken

The relevant extracts of the report of the Chief Technical Examiner pointing out various irregularities have been sent to the college for necessary action.

The excess payment of Rs. 32,963.00 made to the contractor by the college has been pointed out to the college. The money value in respect of certain objections contained in the report of Chief Technical Examiner is being assessed in consultation with the Chief Technical Examiner and the college architect. The overpayment of Rs. 32,963/- as well as the assessed money value of these items will be taken into account while finalising the Completion Cost of the college building and the Science Block.

Recommendation

The Committee would urge that speedy action should be taken by the University Grants Commission on the report of the C.T.T.E. They would like to be informed of the steps taken by the University Grants Commission to get refund from the Trust Authorities to the excess payment made to the contractor. Suitable action should also be taken against the Architect for acts of omission and commission.

[S. No. 19 (Para 2.36) of Appendix III to the 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The Commission is vigorously pursuing with the Delhi University and the Shyam Lal College, the question of the submission of the completion cost documents, audited Statement of Accounts, and the assessment of the money value in respect of certain objections contained in the report of the Chief Technical Examiner in respect of the college building. Soon after full information is obtained from the Shyam Lal College, the completion cost will be worked out in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Commission after taking into account Rs. 32,963/- (excess payment made to the contractor as pointed out by the C.T.E.) the money value for certain other items pointed out by C.T.E. which have not been assessed in C.T.E. report and also the money value objected to by the AGCR. The share of the Commission will be worked out thereafter and if any excess payment has

been made, the refund of the same will be obtained from the college. As the final instalment of grant has not been paid all these over-payments will be taken into account before the admissible completion cost is worked out and final grant paid or refund obtained.

Since the architect is employed by the college authorities, it is for the college to take action against him for his acts of omission and commission.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare U.O. No. F. 9-48/71-U dated 15-5-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee would like to impress upon University Grants Commission the need to be extra careful in watching the utilization of the grants made by them for construction of buildings and the desirability placing time-limit for completion of the buildings and furnishing of necessary certificates at the time of making the grant.

[S. No. 25 (para 2.37) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

The Commission has noted the observation made by the Committee. As stated above the University Grants Commission has since laid a time schedule for completion of various formalities connected with the execution of civil works schemes.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare U.O. No. F. 4-48 '71-U 2 dated 15-5-72].

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation

The Committee are distressed to find that a research scheme developed in a CSIR Laboratory—National Aeronautic Laboratory, Bangalore—was allowed to languish because the process developed could not be successfully evolved for commercial exploitation. Having developed the wind mill and established its technical feasibility the CSIR should have passed the process to the National Research Development Corporation for further exploitation. The Committee in this connection, would like to invite attention to the observations made by the Estimates Committee (1965-66) in their Hundred and Third Report—CSIR on National Physical Laboratories of CSIR—

“The Committee feel that the responsibility for ensuring expeditious commercial exploitation of the processes, as soon as they are successfully developed at the Laboratory, devolves both on the Laboratory itself and the National Research Development Corporation whose main aim is to develop and exploit in the public interest, for profit or otherwise, inventions whether patentable or otherwise including technical and engineering ‘know-how’ of processes developed by the C.S.I.R. laboratories.” Research and development are continuous processes; and therefore the Laboratory should not remain in seclusion after successful completion of processes but should also maintain closest links with National Research Development Corporation and the Director-General Technical Development to see that successful processes are being fully exploited for the benefit of the country. The Committee suggest that the successful processes should be widely published to stimulate interest of industrialists and users.”

[SI. No. 24 (para 3.18) of Appendix III to 9th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha)].

Action taken

National Aeronautical Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore had maintained active coordination with the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) to promote commercial exploitation of WP-2 windmill designed and developed by the Laboratory since 1959. According to letter dated 1-10-71 received from the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) (copy attached)—Annexure-I, the technical report received from the NAL on WP-2 windmill was placed before the Board of Directors of the Corporation at its meeting held on 21-6-61. It was decided by the Corporation that since the CSIR was contemplating purchase of 200 windmills for experimental purposes, Dr. B. D. Kelekar, the then Senior Industrial Adviser (Engineering), D.G.T.D. advised the N.R.D.C. to negotiate with leading manufacturers of windmills for undertaking the manufacture of windmills. Accordingly, a letter was addressed to leading industrialists to quote for the fabrication of windmills as per design developed at NAL, Bangalore. The quotations received from the firms varied between Rs. 4,750/- and Rs. 5,750/- per Unit. NAL felt that the price quoted was too much as they were obtaining windmills from some firms at a price of Rs. 3,000/- per Unit and hence these quotations were not acceptable to the Laboratory. The NRDC has further intimated that in spite of their best efforts, it was not possible to find a suitable manufacturer who could take up the fabrication of these windmills at a price acceptable to NAL.

In view of the above position the Laboratory desired that N.R.D.C. may finance a semi-commercial production Unit at NAL at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs excluding the cost of land and building. Subsequently it was decided by CSIR that NRDC might find out a suitable agency for undertaking the work on its merits.

Afterwards efforts were made by the Corporation to find out a suitable party who could collaborate with NRDC for the fabrication of the windmills. A circular letter was issued to the Director of Public Health Engineering Departments of all States, Directors of Small Scale Institutes, Directors of Agriculture of various States and leading machinery manufacturers. However, the replies received from the organisations/firms were far from encouraging and no firm showed definite inclination for setting up a Unit for the fabrication of windmills.

In due course of time some of the firms showed interest in undertaking commercial exploitation of the process. The process

was licenced to M/s. Associated Tubewell India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi on 1-6-68. On 12th August, 1969 the firm intimated (copy attached)—Annexure-II, to CSIR that they had closed down their workshop for the manufacture of railway signal equipment and there was no possibility of running the workshop only for the manufacture of windmills. The firm, however, mentioned, that this was a good item but to popularise it would take quite a long time. Under the circumstances the firm regretted the idea of manufacturing this due to peculiar circumstances existing with them.

After the above firm had backed out, both NAL and NRDC have been making efforts to hand over the process to the public or private sector. About 130 organisations, Government, public and private bodies were supplied with detailed information and drawings of WP-2 windmills for fabrication. But no party came forward to take up production marketing of the WP-2 windmills.

Since the design and development work in regard to the process had been completed, it was decided to suspend the activities at NAL.

It will thus be seen that the NAL had all along been coordinating with NRDC since 1959 for the exploitation of the process.

As for the recommendation contained in 103 report of the Estimates Committee (1965-66), the processes developed in the National Laboratories Institutes of the CSIR are already being referred in time to the NRDC for commercial exploitation.

The note has been vetted by the A.G.C.R. vide their letter No. RR25-1 71-72 189 dated 16th November, 1971 copy enclosed (Annexure-III).

[Department of Science and Technology (C.S.I.R.) CSIR O.M. No. 3 1 71-PU dated 27-11-1971].

ANNEXURE I

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF
INDIA

D.O. No. 16-NRDC (22) | 69

61, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-III.
New Delhi-24.K. R. Venkatarman,
Secretary.

Dear Shri Ramanathan,

Kindly refer to your letter No. 3|1|71-PU dated 24th instant regarding the recommendation made by the Public Accounts Committee in respect of windmills. I am enclosing a brief note about the commercial exploitation of the process relating to windmills developed by National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore. You will find that the process was passed on to NRDC by CSIR and all possible efforts have been made by NRDC for commercial exploitation of the invention. I hope the note will be useful in framing a suitable reply for submission to the Public Accounts Committee.

I am inform you that this note has been seen by our Managing Director.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd:-

(K. R. Venkataraman)

To

Shri L. Ramanathan,
Under Secretary,
Council of Scientific and
Industrial Research.
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

True copy

ATTESTED:

Sd:-

(L. Ramanathan)
Under Secretary,
Council of Scientific &
Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

WINDMILL

The process for the manufacture of windmill developed at N.A.L. Bangalore was formally referred to NRDC in April, 1959. The work on the perfection of design and development of windmill units continued to be done by the NAL. It was much later

that they were in a position to hand over the know-how to any organisation interested in manufacture. The Governing Body of the CSIR sanctioned in March, 1961 a scheme at NAL Bangalore for the fabrication, installation and maintenance of 200 windmills on the recommendation of Wind Power Sub-Committee (now abolished) for installation at suitable places for supply of water for drinking and domestic use in villages. The technical report received from the Institute was placed before the Board of Directors of NRDC at its meeting held on 21-6-1961 and it was decided that in view of the fact that SCIR was contemplating purchase of 200 windmills for experimental purpose, Dr. B. D. Kelekar, then SIA, Engineering, DGTD requested the NRDC to negotiate with leading manufacturers for undertaking the manufacture of windmills. Accordingly, a circular was addressed to leading industrialists to quote for the fabrication of windmills as per design developed at NAL Bangalore. The quotations received from the firms varied between Rs. 4,750 - and Rs. 5,750 - per unit. The Institute felt that the price was too much as they were obtaining windmills from some firms at a price of 3,000 - rupees, and hence these quotations were not acceptable to the Institute. In spite of our best efforts it was not possible to find a suitable manufacturer who could take up the fabrication of these windmills according to the design and specifications developed at NAL and make them available in the open market at a price, acceptable to NAL. According to the Director, NAL, Bangalore there were only a very few organisations which were fully equipped with the facilities required for fabrication of the windmill. It was thought that no commercial organisation would come forward in the near future to take up large scale manufacture of windmills.

In view of the above position the laboratory desired NRDC to finance a semi-commercial production unit at NAL Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs excluding the cost of land and building.

The Secretary, CSIR intimated NRDC in April, 1964 that this project might be considered on its merits and not as one to be undertaken by NAL itself, and if the project was approved, NRDC should find out a suitable agency for undertaking the work.

Consequently efforts were made to find out a suitable party who could collaborate with NRDC for the fabrication of the windmill. A circular was issued to Directors of Public Health Engineering Departments of all States, Directors of Small Scale Institutes, Directors of Agriculture of various States and leading machinery manufacturers. However, the replies received from the firms were far from encouraging and no firm showed definite inclination for setting up a unit for the fabrication of windmills.

It was mentioned in the "Scientific Review No. SR-WP-5-63" of NAL, that the scheme to complete the manufacture of 200 units and instal them free of charge in villages for popularising this was extended upto 28-2-1966.

The matter was placed before the Board of NRDC at its meeting held on 26-8-1964 for financing the same project at NAL, Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The Board decided that NRDC need not set up any production unit for the manufacture of windmill as proposed by NAL, Bangalore, in view of the fact that developmental work was being continued at NAL till 28th February, 1966 and no return to NRDC was envisaged as the distribution of the windmills would be made free.

Meanwhile, some of the firms showed interest in undertaking commercial exploitation of the above process. These firms were persuaded to undertake the manufacture of windmills as per process developed at NAL, Bangalore. Eventually the process was licenced to M.s. Associated Tubewell Private Ltd., Delhi on 1-6-68. On 12th August, 1969 M.s. Associated Tubewell India Pvt. Ltd., intimated to CSIR that they had closed down their workshop for the manufacture of railway signal equipment and there was no possibility of running the workshop only for the manufacture of windmills. The firm, however, mentioned that this was a good item but to popularise it would take quite a long time. Under the circumstances they regretted that they had to give up the idea of manufacturing this item due to peculiar circumstances existing with them.

Since the design and development work was substantially completed the Executive Committee of NAL decided in September, 1968 to suspend the activities of the Division and authorised the Director, NAL for disposal of the equipment already procured.

The Technical Committee of B.S.I.R. at its meeting held on 6-8-1971 approved the gifting of 68 windmills installed in various public places and also gifting of the various items of equipment to the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore. This was approved by the Governing Body of CSIR at its meeting held on 9-8-1971.

ANNEXURE II

Copy of letter No. JNPA: 3148 dated 12th August, 1969 from Messrs. Associated Tube Wells (India) Private Ltd., New Delhi to Shri Baldev Singh, Research Coordination and Industrial Liaison, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

I am in receipt of your D.O. letter No. 1/1417/68-L dated 25th July, 1969, regarding windmill.

We have closed the workshop for manufacturing the Railway Signalling Equipment (Electrical and Mechanical) as there is no demand by the railways at present. It was a big workshop and this item of windmill was also manufactured in the same workshop. We manufactured only one windmill. This being a new item, there cannot be much sale and there is no possibility of running the workshop only for windmill, and there is no alternative but to stop it. This is a good item, but to popularise it will take quite a long time. Under the circumstances we are sorry to give up the idea of manufacturing this item.

With kind regards.

Sd/-

(S. Hainarain Pershad Agarwal)
Managing Director.

ANNEXURE III

NO. RR25-1 71-72 189

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
CENTRAL REVENUES
INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE
NEW DELHI-1.

Dated: 16th November, 1971.

From: THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, CENTRAL REVENUES,
NEW DELHI-1.

To

The Secretary,
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi 1.

SUBJECT:—Action taken on the recommendations contained in the P.A.C.'s Ninth Report (Civil) 1970—Serial Nos. 24 and 25 of Appendix III.

Sir,

With reference to the Council's letter No. 3171-PU dated

22-10-71 on the subject cited above, I am to state that this office has no comments to offer on the 'note'.

The Council's papers, received with the above referred letter in original are returned herewith.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Accounts Officer (RR)

TRUE COPY

ATTESTED

Sd/-

(L. Ramanathan)

Under Secretary,
CSIR, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi.

Recommendation

Had the CSIR maintained coordination with the NRDC and handed over the prototype of the windmill to the Corporation there was no need for the laboratory to manufacture as many as hundred numbers of the windmills at an uneconomical rate. In view of the fact that a considerable amount of time, labour and money have been invested in this scheme, the Committee consider that it should be reviewed in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission and Indian Council of Agricultural Research and handed over, if found feasible, to the NRDC with the object of doing promotion work and popularising its usage in the countryside particularly in the coastal and desert areas.

[Sl. No. 25 (Para 3.19) of Appendix III to 9th Report
(Fifth Lok Sabha).]

Action taken

As already explained in reply to recommendation at Sl. No. 24 of the Report, full coordination was maintained with the NRDC for the purpose of commercial exploitation of WP-2 windmill.

It may be further stated that the balance of windmill equipment accessories available at NAL have since been transferred to the Power Research Institute, Bangalore, (an organisation under the Central Water and Power Commission) who proposes to carry on further research work in the application of the windmills for power generation. NAL is ready to assist the Power Research Institute, in whatever manner they may consider appropriate.

As suggested by the PAC, the Director, NAL has intimated, that Indian Council of Agricultural Research is being approached to consider whether they would like to take up further promotion work to popularise the use of windmills designed by the laboratory.

The Note has been vetted by the A.G.C.R. vide their letter No. RR25-1/71-72/189 dated 16th November, 1971 (copy enclosed—Annexure-III).

[Department of Science and Technology, (C.S.I.R.)
O.M. No. 3/1/71-PU dated 27-11-1971]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS REPLIES TO WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

The Committee are unhappy to note that the management and administration of the programme of establishment of Tagore Chairs and organisation of Tagore Lectures in certain universities in commemoration of the Centenary of the birth of Rabindra Nath Tagore leaves much to be desired. They are distressed to learn that although Tagore Chairs were instituted in some Universities as early as in 1962-63, they have implemented the scheme halfheartedly with the result that either the Chairs have remained vacant for some years or the grants have been utilized for some other purpose. It is also unfortunate that some of the universities have not rendered any account of the expenditure incurred on the scheme while other have rendered only incomplete accounts. It is strange that the U.G.S. do not themselves know any contribution has been made towards this Scheme by the Tagore Centenary Committee although in the very first letter dated January, 1960 written by U.G.S. to the universities, it has been stated that the money for the scheme would be found jointly by the University, U.G.C. and the Tagore Centenary Committee. The Committee cannot help feeling that having sponsored the scheme, the U.G.C. were not watchful to see that it was being implemented on right lines and the grants were utilized for the right purpose. The Committee have no doubt that the scheme has languished for lack of attention and policy direction on the part of U.G.C. They trust that necessary follow up actions would now be taken to see that Scheme is implemented in letter and spirit.

[S. No. 23 (Para 2.75) of Appendix III to 9th Report
(5th Lok Sabha).]

Action taken

In order to commemorate the Centenary of the birth of Rabindra-nath Tagore it was proposed that Chairs in Indian Culture or Fine Arts may be set up in some selected Indian Universities which may be called "Tagore Chairs". It was felt that an endowment may be created and the universities may utilise the interest

accruing towards the appointment of Professors. The Commission at its meeting held on 11th & 12th February, 1960 considered a proposal for the establishment of Tagore Chairs in the Indian Universities to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore. It was originally estimated that for each Chair a capital fund of Rs. three lakhs might be needed of which the university concerned would contribute Rs. one lakh and the balance might be provided by the U.G.C. and the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee in any proportion to be agreed upon between them. The Commission expressed the view that either permanent chairs named after Tagore or periodical lectures to be called Tagore lectures might be instituted at selected universities and suitable grants paid to the universities wherever necessary. Subsequently it was felt that the requirement of an endowment of Rs. three lakhs for the Tagore Chairs is rather an under-estimate and a capital sum of Rs. four or five lakhs may be necessary. The Commission at its meeting held on 29th & 30th June, 1960 again considered the matter regarding the setting up of Tagore Chairs in the universities and agreed that universities might be assisted to establish these chairs provided they raise Rs. one lakh each and the Commission might give a grant of Rs. three lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. four lakhs in each case.

In view of the above, the U.G.C. informed certain universities that the Commission has decided to give assistance to the concerned universities towards the establishment of Tagore Professorship provided the university raised Rs. one lakh for the purpose. The Commission agreed to give a grant of Rs. three lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. four lakhs for the professorship. The concerned university was requested to open a separate account in the State Bank of India in respect of the Institution of the Tagore professorship and deposit a sum of Rs. one lakh in that account as a fixed deposit and report the action taken to the Commission so that its share of Rs. three lakhs on this account may be released to the university. A copy of the letter sent to the universities in this connection is attached (Annexure—1). On receipt of a definite information from the university concerned that it has deposited its share amounting to Rs. one lakh in fixed deposit, the U.G.C. paid a grant of Rs. three lakhs representing its share to the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta, Kerala, Nagpur, Madras, Rajasthan, Punjab, Saurashtra and the M. S. University of Baroda towards the creation of an endowment of Rs. four lakhs for the establishment of Tagore Chairs.

The Commission at its meeting held on 5th May, 1966 received a note on the position of endowment created on account of Tagore Chairs and Tagore lectures in the universities. The Commission

noted that the interest from the endowment funds created for institution of Tagore Chairs and Tagore Lectures was not being fully utilized for the purpose. The Commission agreed that if a university so desired it could use this interest for other schemes in Humanities and Social Sciences with the concurrence of the UGC. The Commission has been watching the progress of the scheme in each of the universities from time to time and concerned universities have been continuously requested to send necessary information regarding the progress of the scheme. The names of the persons who occupied Tagore Chairs in the universities are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Name of the persons who occupied the Chairs	Period
1	2	3	4
1	Punjab	1. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand	1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65.
		2. Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi	1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68.
		3. Vacant.	1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-1971, 1971-72.
2	M. S. Univ. of Baroda.	1. Prof. H. D. Sankalia	1963-64
		2. Dr. W. N. Brown	1965-66
		3. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray	1966-67
		4. Dr. B. K. Thapar	1966-67
		5. Dr. H. D. Sankalia.	1969-70
		6. Vacant.	1970-71
3	Kerala.	1. Dr. Nihar Ranjan Ray	1963-64
		2. Dr. C. L. Fabri	1965
		3. Prof. Humayun Kabir (was invited but due to some inconvenience Prof. Kabir did not accept the invitation in that year).	1966
		4. Sir Penderal Moon	1968-69
		5. Dr. A. G. Krishna Warriar	1970
		6. Dr. Mazharul Islam	1971-72
4	Madras	1. Vacant.	1961-62, 1962-63.
		2. Amiya Chakrabarty	1963-64
		3. Sh. K. Chandra Shekaran	1966-67 to 1968-69
		4. Dr. P. Nagaraj Rao	1969-70
		5. Dr. T. N. Ramchandran	1969-70
5	Calcutta	1. Sh. Pramathanath Bisi	1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67.

1	2	3	4
		2. Dr. Asitosh Bhattacharya.	1967-68 (still continuing).
6	Bombay	—	—
7	Nagpur	—	—
8	Rajasthan	1. Dr. G. C. Pandey	1962-63 (still continuing).
9	Saugar	1 Sh. K. D. Vajpayee	1963-64 (still continuing).

The Saugar University requested that the Commission in August, 1966 that it may be permitted to utilize the interest earned on the endowment funds for the purpose of construction of a museum for the Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. The Commission accepted the proposal of the University which has since completed the construction of the museum building except the work connected with the sanitary fittings.

The University of Bombay informed the Commission in May, 1962 that the University has decided to institute a Visiting Professorship" with the Gurudev Tagore centenary endowment of Rs. 4,00,000/- and to utilise the annual income of the endowment for the purpose of appointing every year a scholar of eminence in one or the other of the fields in which Gurudev Tagore was interested such as Philosophy, Religion, Civilization, Indology, Arts, History, Literature etc. The Visiting Professor would deliver a series of lectures and conduct a few seminars. The Visiting Professor would not be burdened with any conventional responsibility attached to a post of Professor in the University Departments which include regular teaching and research work. But the Tagore Visiting Professor would be available on the campus of the university for discussion and consultation with the teachers and students. The university further informed the Commission in July, 1962 that the procedure for selecting the scholar to be invited as Visiting Professor is being considered by the university authorities. Subsequently, in June, 1963, the university forward a copy of the report of the Rector of the university regarding the procedure to be followed in selecting Visiting Professor for the Gurudev Tagore Visiting Professorship which was accepted by the Syndicate at their meeting held on 23rd February, 1963. In February, 1966, the Bombay University informed the Commission that a Committee has been formed to function as a Standing Committee in accordance with the procedure laid down in this respect. However, in November, 1969, the university informed the Commission that in view of certain difficulties encountered

in appointing Visiting Professors, the Syndicate of the University have, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, decided to institute the post of a Professor in Comparative literature to be named "Gurudev Tagore, Professor of Comparative Literature". The Senate of the university have approved the proposal to name the Chair as Gurudev Tagore Professor of Comparative Literature and have instituted the post.

The Academic Council has appointed a Committee to draft an advertisement for the post and to decide the department to which the post should be attached. In view of this, the university was requested by the Commission to take early steps to appoint the Professor. In reply, the University informed the Commission in April, 1970 that the Committee appointed to draft the advertisement of the post and to decide the department to which the post should be attached met twice but had not submitted its report and that steps were being taken to fill up the post as early as possible. Subsequently in December, 1970 the university informed the Commission that the Committee had since submitted its report which was under consideration of the university authorities and that steps would be taken to fill up the post as soon as the report was approved. In December, 1971 the Commission was informed that the Committee appointed by the university to draft advertisement for the post of Gurudev Tagore Professor in Comparative Literature and to decide the department to which the post should be attached, suggested that the present syllabus in comparative literature prescribed for the M.A. degree examination may be modified as recommended by it. The advertisement for the post will be issued after the syllabus is finalized as, the academic requirements for the post will be linked up with the syllabus. The above recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the university authorities. The Academic Council referred the matter to the various Boards of Studies in languages for their opinion. The Boards have made their recommendations which were considered by the Academic Council. The Academic Council resolved in January, 1972 that the draft modified syllabus in comparative literature be referred to the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to draft an advertisement for the post and to decide the department to which this post may be attached. A meeting of this Committee will be convened very early and the recommendations of this Committee will be placed before the Council and Syndicate and thereafter the post will be advertised.

After long correspondence in this regard, the Nagpur University informed the Commission in May, 1969 that it proposed to utilise the interest accruing out of the Tagore endowment fund towards

the appointment of a Professor and two Lectures for the Department of Foreign Languages and linguistics which the university wanted to establish as a separate deptt. The University further proposed that the separate department of foreign languages and linguistics may include the department of English. The request of the University was considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 2nd July, 1969. The Commission desired that details of the proposal with financial implications may be obtained from the University and the matter placed before it again. The matter was again considered by the Commission at its meeting held on 3rd September, 1969. The Commission accepted the proposal of Nagpur University to utilise the interest on Tagore Chair endowment for establishment of a department of foreign languages and linguistics, including English provided the Professor-incharge of department was designated as Tagore Professor. The University was requested to send details regarding the Tagore Professor appointed by the university. The university informed the Commission in January, 1971 that no person had occupied the Chair and that the university had advertised the post of Tagore Professor.

The university has now indicated that it has already started a new department of foreign languages and linguistics which is teaching French, German, Russian and English and that the Department is headed by a reader. It is reported that the Professor's post was advertised last year and only one application was received. It is understood that the Vice-Chancellor of the University requested some universities to suggest the names of suitable scholars. The university has appointed a Committee for selecting teachers in the department. Earlier, the Vice-Chancellor had appointed an *ad hoc* committee to frame courses for post-graduate studies in linguistics and languages; this Committee has not met yet.

The matter regarding the implementation of the scheme in the Bombay and Nagpur Universities was placed before the Commission at its meeting held in March, 1972. The further action to be taken in the case of these two universities is presently under consideration of the Commission.

A Statement giving the income and expenditure incurred towards the organisation of Tagore lecture is attached (Appendix—II). A statement giving the names of scholars who delivered the lectures in the different universities is also attached (Appendix—III). It will be seen that the most of the universities have organised the lectures regularly.

It would appear from the above that the Commission has been vigilantly watching the progress of the scheme since its very implementation and has been anxious to carry out the scheme efficiently. It is only due to this, as has been stated earlier, that the Commission at its meeting held on 6th May, 1966 reviewed the implementation of the Scheme and noted that the interest from the endowment funds created for the institution of Tagore Chairs was not being properly used for the purpose and agreed that if the universities so desire they could use this interest for some other scheme in the Humanities and Social Sciences with the concurrence of the U.G.C. It is true that in certain universities the Tagore Chairs remained vacant for short periods but this has been only due to the fact that the Commission as well as the universities concerned have felt that the scholars to be appointed as Tagore Professors should be of high academic and intellectual attainment. Moreover, the scheme involves academic issues which in certain cases require detailed consideration by various university authorities and as a result inevitably entail a long process. The universities have been submitting accounts regarding the scheme from time to time although they have not been able to submit the accounts on a year to year basis. A statement giving the expenditure incurred out of the interest accruing out of the endowment fund is attached (Appendix-I).

As has been stated earlier, the Commission at its meeting held on 29th & 30th June, 1960 agreed that universities might be assisted to establish Tagore Chairs provided they raised Rs. one lakh each and the Commission might provide a grant of Rs. three lakhs to make an endowment of Rs. four lakhs in each case. In view of this decision of the Commission it was not pressed that the Tagore Centenary Committee should also provide financial assistance towards the creation of the endowment fund of Rs. four lakhs. While sanctioning grant of Rs. three lakhs to the above universities or immediately after sanctioning the above grant, the Commission requested the universities that necessary action for the appointment of suitable professor may be taken and the following information furnished to the Commission:

- (a) Name of the Professor;
- (b) His academic and other attainments;
- (c) Research and other publications;
- (d) Salary & other endowments payable to him;
- (e) Date of appointment;
- (f) The subject for which the appointment has been made.

The universities have been constantly reminded to send the information to the Commission.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, U.O. No. F. 9-48/71-U-II
dated 25th July, 1972.]

ANNEXURE-I

Copy of a letter No. F. 51-40 59(H) dated the 1st October, 1960 from Dr. P. J. Philip (For Secretary), University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi addressed to the Registrar, Calcutta University, Calcutta and copy to other Universities.

SUB.—Establishment of Tagore Chairs in Indian Universities.

With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. St 568/TC 60 dated the 8th March, 1960, I am directed to say that the University Grants Commission has decided to give assistance to your University towards the establishment of a Tagore Professorship under the Tagore Centenary Scheme, provided the University raises Rs. 1,00,000 - for the purpose. The Commission will give a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 - to make an endowment of Rs. 4,00,000 - for the Professorship.

2. I am, therefore, to request you to open a separate account in the State Bank of India in respect of the Institution of the Tagore Professorship and deposit a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 - in that account as a fixed deposit and report the action taken to the Commission so that its share of Rs. 3,00,000 - on this account may be released to the University.

An early action is requested.

APPENDIX—I

Statement giving information regarding the expenditure incurred out of the interest accruing

Year	1960-61 to					
	Calcutta		Kerala		Madras	
	Int.	Exp.	Int.	Exp.	Int.	Exp.
1960-61	Nil	Nil	The share of the Commission was released in 1961-62.		3999·00	Nil
1961-62	3000·00	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	14131·92	500·00
1962-63	25221·75	2351·29	9547·95	N.A.	19740·00	30000·00
1963-64	22443·50	11823·17	32021·36	6000·00 T.A.	21459·20	12836·20
1964-65	22443·50	15054·65	21333·62	N.A.	21639·38	328·25
1965-66	22443·50	15712·36	22961·39	928·00	21639·38	Nil
1966-67	22443·50	15683·44	21946·46	15196·00	24598·28	5335·20
1967-68	22443·50	4277·20	19692·37	147·00	16077·26	8626·63
1968-69	22443·50	18515·32	N.A.	13768·51	36454·36	10728·82
1969-70	N.A.	19675·90	N.A.	N.A.	20848·38	6085·80
1970-71	N.A.	19112·80	N.A.	N.A.	31539·38	N.A.
1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20101·19 Upto Dec. 1971	N.A.
	The University has been requested to send the accounts for 1969-72.					

The University of Bombay and Nagpur have not implemented the Scheme so far.

out of the endowment fund created for the establishment of Tagore Chairs.

1971-72

Rajasthan		Punjab		Saugar		MS Univ. of Baroda	
Int.	Exp.	Int.	Exp.	Int.	Exp.	Int.	Exp.
The share of the Commission was released in 1961-62.		Nil	Nil	591·78	Nil	1438·46	Nil
N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	9579·19	Nil	15313·25	Nil
N.A.	N.A.	4000·00	28098·00	13363·00	11·00	17688·00	Nil
N.A.	N.A.	19361·64	27069·00	17363·00	6711·00	18093·00	374·45
N.A.	N.A.	The Univ. has informed that information for the 64-72 will be sent shortly.		17571·36	13776·00	18809·18	3691·25
N.A.	N.A.			16503·50	14448·00	19071·92	1374·60
Interest earned 19253·28 from 66-67 to 70-71 Rs. 143682·00				17692·60	15120·00	21406·75	2097·60
..	25598·98			20554·12	17797·00	22370·62	Nil
..	28286·36			25777·80	16464·00	22937·24	Nil
..	28701·00			14261·10	18336·00	22937·24	1000·00
		32630·60		N.A.	N.A.	25187·24	Nil
		N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Appendix - II

Statement showing the Income and expenditure regarding the scheme of Organization of

Year	Allahabad		Annamalai	
	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.
1961-62	N.A.	N.A.	A list giving the names of Teachers who delivered lectures under the scheme is attached. The University has been reminded to submit information regarding the interest earned out of the endowment of Rs. 25,000/- and the expenditure incurred towards the organization of Tagore Lectures.	
1962-63	N.A.	N.A.		
1963-64	1062.49	2.85		
1964-65	1052.49	Nil		
1965-66	1031.24	1000.00		
1966-67	598.53	1057.00		
1967-68	887.55	Nil		
1968-69	2727.36	Nil		
1969-70	1819.87	Nil		
1970-71	N.A.	N.A.		

Tagore Lectures.

Gujarat		Marathwada		Mysore		Poona	
Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.
Nil	Nil	296 96	357 29	Nil	Nil	The University has not submitted the yearwise accounts although it has been organizing the lectures every year. A list of the scholars who delivered the lectures is attached.	
1521 00	987 50	1174 65	Nil	Interest realised			
1014 00	1 37	1250 00	1294 50	1962 71			
1014 00	2 18	1250 00	Nil		857 70		
1014 00	1496 55	1250 00	1024 00	11187 44	2282 00		
1014 00	Nil	1325 35	1599 02		1864 11		
1014 00	Nil	2048 88	1681 50		64 80		
1014 00	1125 75	2148 00	1436 70		346 00		
1014 00	652 95	3562 50	35 40		2443 50		
N.A.	N.A.	3562 00	Nil		N.A.		

Appendix III

Names of the Scholars invited to deliver Tagore lectures by Universities.

1. Annamalai University		Year
<i>Name of the Scholar</i>		
I	Prof. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar Head of the Deptt. of English Andhra University.	1964
II.	Prof. Sisir Kumar Ghose Viswa Bharti University, Santiniketan.	1965
III	Prof. K. Chandrasekaran Madras University, Madras.	1967
IV	Prof. C. D. Narasimhan Prof. of English University of Madras	1971
2. Allahabad University		
I	Dr. Tara Chand	1965-66
The University has been required to submit further information regarding this.		
3. Gujarat University		
I	a Shri Kakasaheb Kalelkar	1961-62
	b Shri Masti Venkatesa Iyengar	
	c Kazi Abdul Wadud	
	d Shri Saumyendra Nath Tagore	
	e Prof. Humayun Kabir	
	f Shri Saumyendra Nath Tagore	1962-63
II	Shri Niharmanjan Ray	1965-66
	Shri V. V. John	1967-68
	Dr. K. G. Saiyidain.	1968-69
4. Marathwada University		
I	Dr. Sibnarayan Ray Head of the Deptt. of English S.I.E.S. college of Arts & Science Bombay	1962
II	Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee National Professor of India in Humanities.	1963
III	Dr. Hiranmaya Banarjee Ex-Vice-Chancellor Rabindra Bharti.	1966
IV	Shri G. D. Khanolkar	1967
V	Dr. Upendranath Bhattacharya	1968
VI	Dr. Mulk Raj Anand Honorary Chairman Lalit Kala Academy New Delhi.	1969
5. University of Mysore		
I	Dr. Molk Raj Anand	1963-64
II	Prof. Hiramaya Banarjee.	1966-67

III Sri Subodh Chandra Sen Gupta.

6. *University of Poona*

Name of the Scholar

I	Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee	. . . . .	1962-63
II	Dr. Amiya Chakrabarty	. . . . .	1963-64
III	Shri Krishna Kriplani	. . . . .	1964-65
IV	Dr. Uma Shankar Joshi.	. . . . .	1965-66
V	Smt. Leela Ray	. . . . .	1966-67
VI	Prof. S. K. Kshirsagar .	. . . . .	1968-69
VII	Dr. Hazari Parsad Duivedi .	. . . . .	1970-71
VIII	Prof. G. K. Gokak	. . . . .	1971

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS|OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES

Recommendation

The Committee are unhappy to note that the performance of the training-cum-production centre started in March, 1961 in the Rural Institute, Udaipur, has not been satisfactory. According to the Secretary, Ministry of Education the intention in starting the Production-cum-training centre was to give some kind of incentive to the trainees or students who study in the Rural Institute but "unfortunately the orientation was more in terms of production rather than in terms of training, and that is why it has not succeeded". The Committee are surprised to hear that the centre remained without a technical person in charge after the first Manager had gone away. The supervisory staff and workers also had no training or experience in the use of woodworking machines installed at the centre. The Committee note that a Review Committee set up by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs and the Randhawa Committee appointed by the National Council for Rural Higher Education have examined the working of the Production-cum-Training Centres at Udaipur, Amarawati, and Gandhigram and have suggested measures for improvement. The Committee feel that either the Pilot Training-cum-Production Centre at Udaipur should be pressed into service to train students in productive vocation or wound up to save avoidable expenditure, the equipment and machinery being transferred to other centres at Amarawati and Gandhigram if these can be put to productive use there.

[S. No. 3 (Para 1.54) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)]

Action taken

The Executive Committee of the Vidya Bhawan Society set up a Committee of experts to go into the working of the Production Centre at the Vidya Bhawan Rural Institute and suggest a scheme

for its working. The Executive Committee in its meeting held in January, 1972, considered the question of running the Production Centre. The Committee appointed another Experts Committee to suggest some arrangements for running the Centre successfully. This Committee is at present going into the details. Efforts are also being made to increase the production at the Centre.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)
O.M. No. G. 25015/2/71. RHU-I dated 22-2-72].

Recommendation

The Committee note that as a result of a review carried out by a Departmental Committee, the Delhi Administration have modified the scheme regarding social education and withdrawn 62 male social workers from the Community Centres as a measure of economy. They note that the surplus staff has been absorbed in other Departments. They would, however, like Government to watch the situation and ensure that the programme of adult literacy does not suffer a set back.

[Sl. No. 7 (para 1.84) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)]

Action taken

It is a fact that as a result of the closure of the 62 Male Social Education Centres there has been a set back to some extent in the programme of adult literacy. In order to remove this set back the Administration has set up a Committee to chalk out a detailed programme for the total eradication of illiteracy from the Union Territory of Delhi. The details of the programme will be intimated to the Committee in due course.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare O.M. No. G. 25015/1/71-
U.T.I. dated 12-4-1972].

Recommendation

The Committee feel that there has been avoidable delay in the installation of the Cyclotron which was obtained for training of scholars in the specialized fields of Physics. The proposal for the projects was put up for approval in July 1965 and it was accepted by the University Grants Commission in October, 1965. The machine was imported in May, 1967 but no action was taken to get it installed till the end of 1967. Thereafter the teacher who was to

operate this sophisticated instrument joined Punjab University and this delayed the Project further.

[S. No. 21 (Para 2.57) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)]

Recommendation

The Committee note that most of the preliminary tests recommended by the visiting Committee have been carried out and the machine is found in good condition. The construction of the building and final testing of the equipment are stated to be in progress. These should be expeditiously completed and the actual experiments on research in Nuclear Physics for which this Cyclotron is meant started without further loss of time. According to the teacher who is to work on it "it is an old machine and must be assembled very shortly if it is not to become completely outdated and unfit for nuclear research".

[S. No. 22 (Para 2.58) of Appendix III to 9th Report (5th Lok Sabha)]

Action taken

The recommendations have been conveyed to the University and the university has been requested to take immediate steps for the installation and commissioning of the Cyclotron Machine. Final reply will be sent to Public Accounts Committee.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare U.O. No. F. 9-48/71-U.2 dated 6-3-1972].

NEW DELHI;

December 6, 1972.

Agrahayana 15, 1894 (S).

ERA SEZHIYAN,

Chairman,

Public Accounts Committee

APPENDIX

Summary of main Conclusions|Recommendations

Sl. No.	Page No. of Report	Ministry/ Department Concerned	Conclusion|Recommendation
1	2	3	4
1	8-4	Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	The Committee hope that the final replies in respect of those re-commendations to which only interim replies have so far been fur-nished, will be submitted to them expeditiously after getting them vetted by Audit.
2	1-8	—Do—	The Committee note that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Review Committee, 7 Rural Institutes have, so far, affiliated themselves to the neighbouring universities and 5 more are in the pro-cess of affiliation. They would like Government to take necessary steps to expedite affiliation of the remaining five Rural Institutes to their neighbouring universities.

1	2	3	4
3	1-11	Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	

The Committee note that an Expert Committee has been appointed by the Vidya Bhawan Society to suggest some arrangements for running the Pilot Training-cum-Production Centre at Udaipur successfully and that it is at present going into the details. The Committee would like to be informed of the findings of the expert committee and action taken thereon.

4	1-14	—Do—
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The Committee are not satisfied with the progress made in settling the accounts relating to the construction of buildings of Shyam Lal College, Delhi. As more than six months have elapsed after the Committee were informed that the University Grants Commission was vigorously pursuing the question with Delhi University and the college, it is presumed that the required documents would have by now been received and the matter settled. This may be confirmed.

5	1-17	—Do—
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The Committee are not satisfied with the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme. Out of nine universities selected for the establishment of Tagore Chairs, the scheme has not been implemented in two universities i.e. Bombay and Nagpur. Chairs are at present vacant in Punjab University and M.S. University of Baroda. Incomplete figures regarding yearwise interest accruing out of the endowment fund created for the establishment of Tagore Chairs and the actual expenditure incurred has been furnished in respect of the seven universities in which the scheme is being implemented.

6

1.18

—Do—

The Committee also find that out of 6 universities Tagore lectures have not been organised regularly in 4 universities (Annamalai, Gujarat, Marathawada and Mysore). Allahabad University has yet to submit information in this regard from 1966 onwards. Year-wise income and expenditure account of the scheme has not been made available in respect of 2 universities (Annamalai and Poona) and two other universities (Allahabad and Mysore) have rendered incomplete accounts in this regard.

7

1.19

—Do—

“The Committee would also like to urge upon the University Grants Commission to ensure that complete accounts of income and expenditure in respect of the endowments created in all the 15 Universities are rendered by them regularly. They wish that University Grants Commission should take effective steps to see that chairs are established in Bombay and Nagpur Universities without further delay and the scheme as a whole is implemented by the other universities in letter and spirit. The Committee would suggest that the University Grants Commission should, after giving reasonable time to these two universities, call upon them to refund the amount given to them in case they do not establish the chairs so that the amounts could be given to some other universities which may be able to and are willing to establish the chairs.

3

